Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents

Monday, November 15, 1982
Volume 18—Number 45
Pages 1445–1473

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WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* is published pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C. Ch. 15), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (37 FR 23607; 1 CFR Part 10).

Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* will be furnished by mail to domestic subscribers for $55.00 per year ($96.00 for mailing first class) and to foreign subscribers for $68.75 per year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The charge for a single copy is $1.50 ($1.90 for foreign mailing).

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Week Ending Friday, November 12, 1982

The Congressional Agenda and the Economy

Radio Address to the Nation.
November 6, 1982

My fellow Americans:

You may not have been aware, but last Tuesday when we voted we were being observed by representatives of countries from five different continents. Officials from Africa, Asia, Europe, and South America joined us here to watch and learn as a part of the international Conference on Free Elections.

Sometimes it's good to stop and think how unique we really are. We accept our right to vote as normal, but it is revolutionary. In the eyes of much of the world, it's a miracle. Last Tuesday as Americans of every race, creed, and walk of life went to the polls and voted, we demonstrated once again that we are the freest people on Earth.

Now that we've chosen the women and men who will represent us and shape our future, we must get on with the business of the Nation. There are serious problems America must face and genuine opportunities we must seize. You, the people, have sent a workable combination of Republicans and Democrats to Washington, and we must get on with the job.

When the Congress recessed last month for the election campaign, it hadn't finished some of its most important work. So, I've asked them to come back. Our needs are too urgent to wait until next year. We must not fritter away the time while millions of our people are barely hanging on. The economic health of America is at stake.

In this session, as in the next, cooperation will be the key to continue leading America to recovery. Campaign rhetoric and partisan politics must be set aside. Every elected official must bring to his or her work a bipartisan dedication to the good of the Nation. The Congress and the executive branch, Democrats and Republicans, must join together not to do what's easy, but to do what is right.

In these times of deep unemployment, the Congress must act to bring about growth and new opportunities. First, the Congress must do its part to control government spending. It has not yet lived up to its promise to save $3 in outlays for every $1 already passed in new revenues. Eleven appropriations bills must still be passed, and I will use the veto, if necessary, to keep them within the budget. Second, I urge the Congress to reconsider the constitutional amendment to balance the budget. That bill was among the most important to pass the Senate this year. It was blocked in the House by a minority of big spenders, despite the overwhelming support of the American people. Third, the Congress should act on regulatory reform to help make government and industry more economical and efficient. And fourth, we need the jobs, growth, and opportunities our enterprise zones proposal will stimulate in depressed areas. That has been before the Congress for about a year. And fifth, we need the clean air bill both to protect the environment and make it possible for industry to rebuild and create more jobs.

These and other pressing needs remain on the congressional agenda. We've had enough talk. Campaign cliches must give way to action. If we're to continue the momentum for recovery, if we're to surmount our problems as I know we can, we must act together, and we must act now.

Just yesterday, the Labor Department announced that the unemployment rate reached 10.4 percent. Now that's only a cold government statistic, but behind it are real people who are hurting. I'm not going to sugar-coat this news, because I cannot hide my own personal ache. I remember what it's like to be 21 and to feel your future has been mortgaged by the generation before you. That's a terrible tragedy we must never allow to happen again.

In our efforts to revive our economy, jobs must be our most urgent priority and lasting solutions must be our constant and consistent principle.

How deeply I wish that we could relieve our current situation with some immediate magic method. But there is a new spirit building—of optimism and hope for America's future. The severe problems which have been neglected for years and which caused unemployment to trend steadily higher—problems of runaway spending, taxing, double-digit inflation, and skyhigh interest rates—are now being attacked at their roots. Inflation is down to 4.8 percent. Interest rates have dropped by nearly 30 percent, and taxes on the people are being cut.

A woman from California wrote me. "As a homemaker," she said, "I'm the one who shops and budgets for our family. I'm the first one to notice that my dollars are buying more. Little by little, I find I can breathe easier. For the first time in 5 years, I feel I can do some much needed repairs in our home."

Well, her letter reflects the growing confidence in our country. As more and more Americans see daylight ahead, our economy will grow stronger. We're seeing it begin to happen. Last month, new home sales rose by 24 percent, and new orders for capital goods also increased. Personal savings reached a 6-year high, which helped bring down interest rates and fuel the historic advance in our stock and bond markets. This will provide American industry more capital to invest in our future, and that means better productivity and more jobs.

The groundwork is being laid for the rejuvenation of our economy and the return of millions of Americans to our country's work force.

That wonderful Old Testament book of Ecclesiastes teaches us that "to everything there is a season." Well, my fellow citizens, I've never believed more strongly that America is beginning a season of hope, a genuine hope that springs from the vitality of the American spirit. Now we must seize our opportunity and live up to the principles of courage, hard work, and economic responsibility that made our country great in the first place.

I know our people will not fail America. They never have. Our task is to be sure our leaders do not fail the American people.

Thank you for listening, and God bless you.

***Note:** The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

National Institute of Justice

Reappointment of Six Members of the Advisory Board. November 6, 1982

The President today announced his intention to reappoint the following individuals to be members of the National Institute of Justice Advisory Board for terms expiring November 6, 1985:

Donald Baldwin is an independent government relations/public affairs consultant and serves as executive director of the National Law Enforcement Council in Washington, D.C. He resides in Alexandria, Va.

Frank Carrington is executive director of the Victim's Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR), formerly Crime Victim's Legal Advocacy Institute, Inc. He resides in Virginia Beach, Va.

Harold Daitch is a partner with the firm of Leon, Weill and Mahony in New York City. He resides in Elmont, N.Y.

Gavin de Becker is a security and safety consultant to public figures and public organizations. He resides in Las Vegas, Nev.

Kenneth L. Khachigian is a public affairs consultant in San Clemente, Calif. He was a Special Consultant to the President from January to May 1981.

Dean Wm. Roach is a commissioner on the Pennsylvania Crime Commission and is owner of St. David's Inn, in St. David's, Pa. He resides in Wayne, Pa.

Presidential Agricultural Task Force to Liberia

Announcement of the Formation and Membership of the Task Force.
November 6, 1982

A Presidential agricultural task force to Liberia will arrive in Monrovia November 7 on a 2-week mission. The task force is being sent in response to a request to President Reagan from Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe during his August 1982 visit to the United States.

This is the fifth Presidential agricultural task force to be sent to a developing country. Earlier teams visited Peru, Thailand, and Honduras. A task force is currently in Venezuela. Plans for the teams were established at the direction of President Reagan following the North-South summit talks in Cancún, Mexico, in October 1981. At the request of a developing country, members of a task force review a country's agricultural policies and the state of technology for small and medium farmers. They suggest ways to improve the agricultural production and marketing systems.

The task force for Liberia, arranged by the Agency for International Development (AID), will be headed by Dr. E. T. York, chancellor emeritus of the State university system in Florida. Dr. York has served as chancellor and as provost for agriculture of the University of Florida and as Administrator of the Federal Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He has traveled in more than 50 countries as consultant to the State Department, the Agency for International Development, and foreign governments in the field of education, agriculture, and economic development.

Other members of the task force are: Dr. Harold Capener (Ithaca, N.Y.), professor of rural sociology, Cornell University; Dr. Robert Chander (Templeton, Mass.), former director of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); Dr. Elmer Kiehl (Columbia, Mo.), dean, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, and member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) board of directors; Mr. W. Gordon Leith (Santa Rosa, Calif.), former chief executive officer, Farmland Industries; Mr. Cloyce Palmer (Fairfield, Iowa), president and chief executive officer, Jefferson Industries, and farmer; and Dr. Louis Upchurch (Gainesville, Fla.), former Administrator, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Continuation of Iran Emergency

Message to the Congress.
November 8, 1982

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination on the anniversary date of a declaration of emergency, unless prior to the anniversary date the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond the November 14, 1982 anniversary date. Similar notices were sent to the Congress and the *Federal Register* on November 12, 1980 and November 12, 1981.

The crisis between the United States and Iran, which began in 1979, has eased, but it has not been fully resolved. The internal situation in Iran remains uncertain. The war between Iran and Iraq continues, and the Soviet Union still occupies Afghanistan. The international arbitral tribunal established for the adjudication of claims of United States nationals against Iran and by Iranian nationals against the United States continues to function. Full normalization of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran will require more time. In these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that may be needed to respond to the process of implementation of the January 1981 agreements with Iran and the eventual normalization of relations.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
November 8, 1982.

Continuation of Iran Emergency

Notice of November 8, 1982

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of the national emergency were transmitted by the President to the Congress and the *Federal Register* on November 12, 1980 and November 12, 1981. Because our relations with Iran have not yet been normalized and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981 agreements with Iran is still under way, the national emergency declared November 14, 1979 must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1982. Therefore, pursuant to section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am so continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran declared on November 14, 1979. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
November 8, 1982.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:13 p.m., November 8, 1982*]

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

Nomination of Two Members of the Advisory Board. November 8, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Board of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:

Conrad M. Fredin has been director and vice president of Johnson, Fredin, Killen, Thibodeau & Seiler since 1975. He was a partner in the law firm of Reavill, Neimeyer, Johnson, Fredin & Killen, and successor firms, in 1967–1974. He graduated from the University of Minnesota Law School (LL.B., 1948). He is married, has two children, and resides in Duluth, Minn. He was born June 15, 1922. He would succeed William W. Knight, Jr.

L. Steven Reimers is a farmer in central North Dakota. He is president and chairman of the Foster County Water Management Board. He was a member of the United States Department of Agriculture Advisory Group to the International Wheat Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1971. He graduated from North Dakota State University (B.S., 1950). He is married, has four children, and resides in Carrington, N. Dak. He was born May 14, 1928. He would succeed Miles F. McKee.

United States Special Negotiator for United States-Greek Security Negotiations

Accordance of Personal Rank of Ambassador to Reginald Bartholomew. November 9, 1982

The President today announced his intention to accord Reginald Bartholomew, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, the personal rank of Ambassador in his capacity as Special Adviser to the Secretary of State and United States Special Negotiator for United States-Greek Security Negotiations.

In 1961–1964, Mr. Bartholomew was an instructor in social science at the University of Chicago, and in government at Wesleyan University in 1964–1968. He was with the Department of Defense in Washington, D.C., as Assistant Deputy Director for European Strategic Nuclear Affairs (1968–1972) and Director of Policy Plans for National Security Council Affairs and the Task Force on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (1973–1974). In 1974 he joined the Department of State as Deputy Director of the Policy Planning Staff. He was Deputy Director (1979) and Director (1979–1981) of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. In

1977–1979, he was on detail to the National Security Council at the White House. He was Special Cyprus Coordinator, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, in the Department in 1981–1982. Since 1982 he has been Special Adviser to the Secretary of State and United States Special Negotiator for United States-Greek Security Negotiations.

Mr. Bartholomew graduated from Dartmouth College (B.A., 1958) and the University of Chicago (M.A., 1960). His foreign languages are French, German, and Italian. He is married, has four children, and resides in Alexandria, Va. He was born February 17, 1936, in Portland, Maine.

United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy

Nomination of E. Robert Wallach To Be a Member. November 9, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate E. Robert Wallach to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 1985. He would succeed Lewis Manilow.

Since 1974 he has been an attorney in the law offices of E. Robert Wallach & David B. Baum. Mr. Wallach was in the private practice of law in 1970–1974; a partner in the firm of Walkup, Downing, Wallach & Sterns in 1964–1970; and an associate with the firm of Walkup & Downing in 1959–1964. He is serving as dean of the Hastings Center for Trial and Appellate Advocacy and as adjunct professor of the Hastings College of Law. In addition he serves as a faculty member of both the National Institute of Trial Advocacy at the University of Colorado (Boulder) and the College of Advocacy at the University of Florida (Gainesville).

He graduated from the University of Southern California (B.A., 1955) and the University of California at Boalt (LL.B., 1958). He resides in San Francisco, Calif. He was born April 11, 1934.

United States Holocaust Memorial Council

Appointment of Seymour Siegel as Executive Director. November 9, 1982

The President today announced his intention to appoint Seymour Siegel to be Executive Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. This is a new position.

He is currently serving as professor of ethics and theology at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, N.Y. He has been professor of humanities and medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania since 1980. He was chairman of the department of philosophies of Judaism, the Jewish Theological Seminary, in 1960–1980; the Ralph Simon Professor of Ethics and Theology, the Jewish Theological Seminary, in 1970–1980; senior research fellow, the Kennedy Institute of Bioethics, Georgetown University, in 1976–1977; and dean of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute of Ethics, the Jewish Theological Seminary, in 1960–1969.

He graduated from the University of Chicago (B.A., 1958) and the Jewish Theological Seminary (M.A.; Ph. D., 1968). He resides in New York City. He was born September 12, 1927.

207th Birthday of the United States Marine Corps

Remarks at a White House Ceremony. November 10, 1982

General Barrow, when we think of the Marine Corps, the thought of a piece of cake doesn't exactly come to mind, but I'll enjoy this one, as I say, a little later.

I know that Marines pride themselves on being gung-ho. I also know that it's a great risk in talking to any group to try to tell an anecdote or story that has to do with their particular calling. But I'm going to do that even at the risk that you probably already know it. It has to do with that gung-ho spirit.

There was a marine detachment that was sent to an army base to undergo some air-

borne training. A young lieutenant was explaining this all to them, what was expected, and then said that the plane would come over at about 800 feet. They would jump; they would then assemble and rendezvous with other forces in the area. And when he finished, the marines there went into a kind of huddle. And pretty soon several of them as spokesmen approached the lieutenant, and they said, "Lieutenant, could the plane maybe come over a little lower, say, at about 500 feet?" Well, he explained that, no, it couldn't, because the parachutes wouldn't have time to open. Well, they said, "Oh, we're wearing parachutes?"

I think you have heard it. [*Laughter*] But anyway, seriously, I have great regard for the part that I am allowed to play here in the 207th birthday of the United States Marine Corps.

Since the beginning of the corps, at the Tun Tavern in Philadelphia, on November 10th, 1775, the term "marine" has been associated with courage, military efficiency, and soldierly virtue. You have established a reputation of being the first to fight, and you did it in the old-fashioned way—you earned it. For 207 years, you've been there whenever and wherever our country needed you. From the rigging of ships during the American Revolution, to the brutal island battlefields in the Pacific in the Second World War, to the swamps and the rice paddies of Vietnam, you have never failed your country.

And today as we celebrate, your fellow marines are standing watch in Beirut as part of a multinational force that is carrying out this government's commitment to help bring peace to that troubled area. The rapid and successful landing, the continued strong responsible presence of our marines in Lebanon is in the finest tradition of the corps. Your readiness for such situations is vital to our national security.

So, today on your 207th birthday, I salute marines, former marines, and their families everywhere. Whether on land, sea, or air, marines have been *semper fidelis*—always faithful—to their country, and speaking for all Americans, I thank you for it. And I am convinced that when we get to heaven, we'll find the streets are guarded by United States Marines.

Thank you, and happy birthday.

Note: *The President spoke at 9 a.m. to members of the United States Marine Corps Band in the Rose Garden. Prior to his remarks, Gen. Robert H. Barrow, Commandant of the Marine Corps, spoke and then presented the President with the first piece of a birthday cake.*

United States International Trade Commission

Nomination of Two Members.
November 10, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the United States International Trade Commission:

Enrique J. Leon would serve for the remainder of the term expiring December 16, 1982, vice Eugene J. Frank. He will also be nominated for a term expiring December 16, 1991. He is a practicing attorney at law in New York and New Jersey. Since 1973 he has been professor of international finance at Fairleigh Dickinson University and professor of management at Pace University. He was president of Leonso Corp. in 1972–1975. He graduated from the University of Havana, Social and Political Science School (Ph. D., 1944), New York University (M.B.A., 1963), Havana University School of Law (J.D., 1937) and Spain University School of Law (LL.B., 1972). He is married and resides in New York City. He was born December 22, 1913.

Susan Wittenberg Liebeler would serve for the remainder of the term expiring December 16, 1988. She would succeed Michael J. Calhoun. She has been serving as professor of law at Loyola Law School since 1973. She was Special Counsel to the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, John S. R. Shad, in 1981–1982; consultant to the U.S. Railway Association in 1975; consultant to the Environmental Protection Agency in 1974; and general counsel for Verit Industries in Beverly Hills, Calif., in 1972–1973. She graduated from the University of Michigan (B.A., 1963) and UCLA Law School (LL.B., 1966). She is married, has three children, and resides in Malibu, Calif. She was born July 3, 1942.

National Institute of Justice

Appointment of John F. Duffy as a Member of the Advisory Board. November 10, 1982

The President today announced his intention to appoint John F. Duffy as a member of the National Institute of Justice Advisory Board for the remainder of the term expiring November 6, 1983. He would succeed Lloyd Edgar Ohlin.

Mr. Duffy is currently serving as sheriff of San Diego County. He was appointed a deputy sheriff for San Diego County in 1953 and was promoted through the ranks, serving throughout the county in a variety of assignments. He was first elected as sheriff in 1970 and has been reelected in 1974, 1978, and 1982. He is president of the Washington-based Police Executive Research Forum. He serves on the board of directors and is also chairman of the Law & Legislative Committee of the National Sheriffs' Association.

He is married, has four children, and resides in San Diego, Calif. He was born June 10, 1930.

Department of Energy

Recess Appointment of Martha O. Hesse as Assistant Secretary (Management and Administration). November 10, 1982

The President today announced his granting of a recess appointment to Martha O. Hesse as an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Management and Administration). She succeeds William S. Heffelfinger, who has resigned.

Ms. Hesse is Executive Director of the President's Task Force on Management Reform. Prior to that she was Associate Deputy Secretary of Commerce. From 1969 to 1981, she was director and chief operating officer of SEI Information Technology, a consulting firm. Ms. Hesse was director of the Division of Data Management for the American Hospital Association in 1966–1969. From 1964 to 1966, she was a research analyst for Blue Shield Association.

Ms. Hesse attended the University of Iowa from 1960 to 1964, and received her M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1979. She is 40 years old.

Second Anniversary of Solidarity

Statement by the President. November 10, 1982

Today marks the second anniversary of an important milestone in mankind's age-long struggle for freedom. In November 1980, for the first time since 1917, a Communist government was compelled to grant formal recognition to a free trade union, Solidarity. This unprecedented step was brought about by a nonviolent revolution of millions of Polish workers who could no longer tolerate coercion and mismanagement.

Many hoped that this event would open a new chapter in the evolution of Communist regimes; that it demonstrated they have finally recognized there are limits to the use of force against one's own people and that cooperation is preferable to repression. Unfortunately, as we now know, the official recognition of Solidarity 2 years ago was merely a tactical move to gain time on the part of the panic-stricken Communist authorities.

The Polish Government, working hand in glove with Moscow, persistently refused to implement the terms of the November 10, 1980 accords. Instead, it did everything it could to discredit the union by a campaign of slander and provocation. The campaign failed to achieve its objectives. Finally, in desperation and under intense Soviet pressure, Poland's authorities moved to liquidate Solidarity, whose ideal of worker self-determination jeopardized all Communist regimes.

It is said that by declaring war on its own people, the Polish Government has destroyed Solidarity. This is not so. One can imprison protesters, club and disperse demonstrators with tear gas or water cannons, but the specter remains: Never again will the self-appointed representatives of the

workers be able to pretend that they represent anyone but themselves.

Our hearts go out to the brave Polish people. By struggling for freedom and social justice against overwhelming odds, they fight for a cause all humanity shares with them.

National Respiratory Therapy Week

Proclamation 4997. November 10, 1982

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Chronic obstructive lung diseases afflict an estimated 17.2 million Americans, with more than three million being disabled to a greater or lesser degree by such disorders as chronic bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema and many other serious lung diseases of known and unknown causes.

Many of these disorders are presently incurable, but often much can be done to relieve their symptoms and to enable resumption of a reasonably normal existence despite lung conditions that formerly would have made the victim a respiratory cripple. In other situations, the patient whose life is threatened by acute respiratory failure can be restored to health if the lungs can be given a temporary respite while the patient battles back from a potentially lethal injury or illness.

In the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with incapacitating or life-threatening lung diseases, the respiratory therapist frequently plays a critical role. Patients may range from a premature infant with respiratory distress syndrome, through the child with cystic fibrosis, to an elderly patient with advanced emphysema. To all, the therapist applies his skills and knowledge to relieve distressing symptoms, restore normal lung capacity, or help the patient conserve and make the best use of his remaining lung function. Therapy can lead to a complete recovery, prolong life, or make the patient's existence more comfortable.

During recent years, improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of chronic respiratory disease have made increasingly important the contribution of the respiratory therapist in rendering the best possible care to those afflicted by these disorders.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Senate Joint Resolution 193, do hereby proclaim the week of November 7 through November 13, 1982, as National Respiratory Therapy Week.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

Ronald Reagan

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:25 p.m., November 10, 1982*]

Broom Imports

Proclamation 4998. November 10, 1982

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF-RATE QUOTA ON BROOMS WHOLLY OR IN PART OF BROOM CORN

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Pursuant to headnote 3 of subpart A, part 8, schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202), I have determined, on the basis of a report submitted to me by the United States International Trade Commission in accordance with Executive Order 11377 of October 23, 1967, that the estimated annual domestic consumption of brooms entered under TSUS items 750.26 and 750.29 has changed substantially since issuance of Presidential Proclamation 4443 of May 27, 1976, which last set the tariff-rate quotas for these items. The tariff-rate quotas set for items 750.26 and 750.29, therefore, should be modified, as provided below, to reflect the changes which have occurred.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, acting

under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including headnote 3 to subpart A, part 8, schedule 7, of the TSUS, do proclaim that

(1) the tariff-rate quotas for TSUS items 750.26 and 750.29 are modified by deleting the quantities 91,885 and 161,540 from the respective article descriptions and substituting in lieu thereof 61,655 and 121,478, respectively; and that

(2) the modifications made by this Proclamation shall be effective as to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the third day following publication of this Proclamation in the *Federal Register*.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

Ronald Reagan

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:15 a.m., November 12, 1982*]

Note: *The text of the proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 11.*

Veterans Day, 1982

Remarks at a Ceremony Commemorating the Occasion and the Presentation of the Presidential Citizens Medal.
November 11, 1982

The President. Good morning, and welcome to the White House. This morning we're honoring an American patriot, Raymond Weeks, of Birmingham, Alabama.

For more than 50 years, Mr. Weeks has exemplified the finest traditions of American volunteerism by his unselfish service to his country. As director of the National Veterans Day Celebration in Birmingham for the past 36 years, Raymond Weeks, a World War II veteran himself, has devoted his life to serving others, his community, the American veteran, and his nation. He was the driving force behind the congressional action which in 1954 established this special holiday as a day to honor all American veterans.

It's a pleasure for me to present Mr. Weeks the Presidential Citizens Medal, given to those who have made outstanding contributions to their country. And, Mr. Weeks, in honoring you, we honor the ideals that we hope to live up to. Your country is mighty grateful for what you've done.

Mrs. Weeks, I'm going to hand you the case, because I can't do this with one hand. [*Laughter*]

[*At this point, the President pinned the medal on Mr. Weeks.*]

Mr. Weeks. Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you on behalf of the combined veterans associations—[*applause*].

The President. Ray, thank you so very much. Please sit down here.

It is fitting that we pay tribute to Mr. Weeks on this day when we remember the sacrifices of those who donned this country's uniform and did their part to protect our freedom and independence. Words alone cannot express our gratitude to the brave men and women who took on the task of protecting our country from foreign threats and aggression.

President Coolidge once said, "The nation which forgets its defenders will be itself forgotten." Nothing is more important to the soul of America than remembering and honoring those who gave of themselves so that we might enjoy the fruits of peace and liberty. And that is the spirit of this special day and of this coming Saturday, when the Nation will dedicate the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, a tribute that is long overdue.

For too long, America closed its heart to those who served us with valor. It's time that Vietnam veterans take their rightful place in our history along with other American heroes who put their lives on the line for their country. Certainly, mistakes were made. But the reality of Vietnam today—massive prisoner camps for torture and political indoctrination, hundreds of thousands of boat people sacrificing everything and risking a painful death to flee communist

oppression—all this suggests that the cause for which our Vietnam veterans fought was an honorable one.

This Saturday, America will put behind us the ingratitude and injustice of the past. We'll move forward in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, who in 1865 said: "Let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

And although we'll be putting the divisiveness of Vietnam behind us, we will not forget those who are still unaccounted for. Today I renew my pledge to the families of those listed as missing in action that this Nation will work unceasingly until a full accounting is made. It's our sacred duty, and we will never forget them.

Along with Raymond Weeks, I may be one of the few people in this room who remembers when Veterans Day was called Armistice Day, commemorating the armistice that ended the First World War on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of the year in 1918. And I might add, I not only remember when it was called that day, I guess we may be the only ones that were on the streets in the wild celebration of the first and actual Armistice Day when it was signed.

Armistice Day honored those who gave their lives in "the war to end all wars"—a day of hope that they had not given their lives in vain. But within a few years, and in spite of an impressive effort on the part of the Western democracies to limit arms and to outlaw war, aggressors rearmed and war came again. Ironically, Armistice Day, was made a legal holiday in the United States in 1938, just 1 year before a second and more terrible conflagration swept across Europe.

Winston Churchill labeled it the "unnecessary war," because he said there never was a war more easy to stop. And no man had more right to say that than Winston Churchill. He had fought the illusions that led to war, pleaded with his countrymen to recognize and arm against this expanding totalitarian war machine, pleaded with his countrymen to be strong and to have courage—not because he wanted war, but because this was the only way to preserve peace. Yet, for all this, Churchill was castigated as a warmonger.

Even after war broke out in Asia and in Europe, our own country was slow to take the steps necessary to defend itself. Warning us of the impending crisis, a young Harvard student, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, wrote a book titled "Why England Slept." His thoughtful study holds as true now, 42 years later, as when it was first published. After describing how a dictatorship with a controlled press and the power to silence political opposition can carry on a vigorous arms program, he noted, "In contrast, in a democracy, the cry of warmonger would discourage any politician who advocates a vigorous arms policy. This leaves armaments with few supporters. Among the reasons for England's failure to rearm in time," Kennedy wrote, "probably the most important was a firm and widely held conviction that armaments were one of the primary causes of war." Well, the Western democracies didn't wake up till it was too late. It took Pearl Harbor to shake Americans from their complacency.

Today, in this era of much more dangerous weapons, it is even more important to remember that vigilance, not complacency, is the key to peace. This administration is committed to rebuilding our national defenses, which were permitted to erode during the last decade. We're now in the initial phases of that rebuilding, and we must continue to press forward in the years to come if we're to maintain a credible deterrent.

But let the world understand: Our purpose is not belligerency, but respect; not conflict, but deterrence; and not war, but peace. None of the wars that I have mentioned, or others before them, ever came about because this country was too strong. We shall never flag in our pursuit of a more peaceful world.

Our goal is peace—peace that's achieved through a stable balance of forces, a mutual reduction of weapons, and a better understanding between the Soviet Union, the United States, and all nations.

Earlier today, we received word of the death of Soviet President Brezhnev. And I want to read to you, if I might, the letter

that I have sent this morning to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium in Moscow.

[*At this point, the President read the letter, which is printed as the next item.*]

Now, I've said for many years there are fundamental differences between the Soviet system and our own system here in the United States. But I believe our peoples, for all our differences, share a desire and a dedication to peace. On this day, dedicated to American veterans, we honor the brave men and women who have by their service preserved our liberty. Our parades are a celebration of freedom. Our banner is Old Glory, and we hold her high and proud. This is the legacy of the brave men and women that we honor today.

So let us go forth from here, having learned the lessons of history, confident in the strength of our system, and anxious to pursue every avenue toward peace. And on this Veterans Day, we will remember and be firm in our commitment to peace, and those who died in defense of our freedom will not have died in vain.

And, again, we thank the man who has made Armistice Day into this Veterans Day—Raymond Weeks. And thank you all for being here.

Note: *The President spoke at 10:01 a.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. The ceremony was attended by representatives of veterans organizations and various administration officials.*

Death of President Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev of the Soviet Union

Letter to Vasiliy Vasil'yevich Kuznetsov, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.
November 11, 1982

Please accept my condolences on the death of President Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. President Brezhnev was one of the world's most important figures for nearly two decades. May I ask you to convey our sympathies to the President's family.

I would also like to convey through you to the Soviet Government and people the strong desire of the United States to work toward an improved relationship with the Soviet Union. I look forward to conducting relations with the new leadership in the Soviet Union with the aim of expanding the areas where our two nations can cooperate to mutual advantage.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Note: *As printed above, this item follows the text of the President's letter as released by the Office of the Press Secretary.*

Death of President Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev of the Soviet Union

Statement by the Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President.
November 11, 1982

The President is expressing his personal condolences to Mr. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., on the death of Soviet President Brezhnev. A high-level delegation will represent the United States at the memorial ceremonies in Moscow.

As leader of the Soviet Union for nearly two decades, President Brezhnev was one of the world's most important figures. President Brezhnev played a very significant role in the shaping of U.S.-Soviet relations during his Presidency.

President Reagan is conveying to the Soviet Government the strong desire of the United States to continue to work for an improved relationship with the Soviet Union and to maintain an active dialog between our societies on all important issues. The President looks forward to a constructive relationship with the new leadership of the Soviet Union.

Columbia

Remarks During a Telephone Conversation With the Astronauts on Board the Space Shuttle. November 11, 1982.

The President. Hello.

Astronaut Brand. Hello, Mr. President.

The President. Yes.

Astronaut Brand. *Columbia.*

The President. Yes, who is this? Vance?

Astronaut Brand. Yes, sir. All four of us are standing by here, having a good time up here, sir, getting ready for a deployment.

The President. Well now, wait till I get my hat, and I'll go with you. [*Laughter*]

Listen, I just want to tell you, Vance Brand and Robert Overmyer, William Lenoir and Joseph Allen, how proud we all are of what you're doing and how much our prayers are with you for success and how everyone down here is watching and how pleased we were with the beautiful sendoff this morning.

You know, some time ago I had an opportunity to speak to some astronauts who were up there in one of the earlier flights of *Columbia*, and I asked them if when they came over Washington on their last go-round they'd pick me up and drop me off in California with them. And I'll repeat the request. They didn't do it. [*Laughter*]

But seriously, we are very proud of you, and you know how much all of us here, down below, are rooting for you up there. All of America is watching you.

Astronaut Brand. Well, thank you very much, sir. It's a beautiful world that we're going over—currently over the Atlantic—and we're very proud to be up here representing America.

The President. Well, we're proud of you. And we're going to try down here to keep that world as beautiful as it is to you looking at it from up there.

Sometimes I wonder—just seeing some of the results of your flights, the pictures and all—I wonder if more of us could see it from that angle we might realize that there must be a way to make it as united in reality here on Earth as it looks from outer space.

Over.

Astronaut Brand. Yes, sir. We're in total agreement on that one.

The President. All right. Well, God bless you, and best wishes to all of you. And again, congratulations.

Over.

Astronaut Brand. Okay.

The President. Over and out. Goodbye.

Note: *The President spoke at 10:56 a.m. from the Oval Office at the White House to the 4-man crew of* Columbia's *first commercial operations mission.*

Following their conversation with the President, the astronauts released a communications satellite from the space shuttle into space. Plans called for the deployment of a second satellite the following day.

Special Representative for the Middle East

Remarks at a Meeting With Ambassador Philip C. Habib. November 11, 1982

The President. I'll be answering your questions tonight, of course. But I want you to know here that I've asked Ambassador Habib to be my representative in the Middle East and take charge there. Ambassadors Fairbanks and Draper will continue to serve under him as we continue on the Middle East policy. And he's going to be in charge of that as well as the continued pursuit of overall peace in the Middle East and—as well as stabilizing the situation in Lebanon, and he has agreed to do that.

Reporter. Is it because everything is stalemated there that they need the big man to go back?

The President. Well, let's just say it's always worked better when he's there.

Ambassador Habib. The President asked me to take a few questions in the other room——

Q. Where specifically will Mr. Habib return? Where specifically will Mr. Habib go to?

Ambassador Habib. I'm going to take your questions in the next room, so why don't I take care of it that way?

***Note:** The President spoke at 1:31 p.m. to reporters assembled in the Oval Office at the White House. Also present at the meeting were Secretary of State George P. Shultz, William P. Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and other administration officials.*

On the same day, the Office of the Press Secretary released the following information:

The President today appointed Ambassador Philip C. Habib as his Special Representative for the Middle East. Ambassador Habib will assume responsibility for the President's Middle East peace initiative. He will be assisted in this task by Ambassador Richard Fairbanks. Also in this capacity, Ambassador Habib will retain responsibility for coordinating the United States role in the negotiations concerning Lebanon, now being carried out by Ambassador Morris Draper.

Chicago World's Fair 1992: Age of Discovery

Memorandum From the President.
November 11, 1982

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Chicago World's Fair 1992: Age of Discovery

In accordance with Public Law 91–269, I have approved the recommendation for Federal recognition of the "Chicago World's Fair 1992: Age of Discovery", finding that such recognition will be in the national interest.

Accordingly, I am requesting you to instruct the United States delegate to the Bureau of International Expositions to notify the Bureau of my actions.

Ronald Reagan

Chicago World's Fair 1992: Age of Discovery

Memorandum From the President.
November 11, 1982

Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce

Subject: Chicago World's Fair 1992: Age of Discovery

I have reviewed the reports and recommendations presented to me by you and the Secretary of State that recognition be given to the "Chicago World's Fair 1992: Age of Discovery", and find that such recognition will be in the national interest.

I approve granting Federal recognition to the Exposition with the understanding that the Federal participation in the Fair will not exceed $90 million over the next ten year period.

On that basis, please advise the appropriate agencies that official recognition is hereby granted.

I would also appreciate your taking the appropriate steps to notify the Congress of this action, in accordance with Section 2(c) of P.L. 91–269.

Ronald Reagan

The President's News Conference of November 11, 1982

Opening Statement

The President. Before taking your questions, I want to share with you just briefly my reflections on the important events that we've witnessed today.

From Moscow, we've learned of the death of President Brezhnev, a man who played a major role in world affairs for more than two decades. Here in the White House, I met with Phil Habib[1] about our plans to help bring peace to the Middle East, where the opportunity for progress has been fundamentally improved by

[1] *Ambassador Philip C. Habib, Special Representative for the Middle East.*

recent developments in that region. And also today, the space shuttle was successfully launched. Once again, we will expand mankind's opportunities for enriching the human experience through peaceful exploration of the universe.

Those events could have a critical impact on our future—a future we face with confidence and resolve. If there is a lesson for us, it is that we, as a free people, must always be prepared for change, so that when it comes we're ready to meet new challenges and opportunities. Our system of government is unique and best able to adapt to change and move forward without disruption or break in continuity of purpose.

I want to underscore my intention to continue working to improve our relationship with the Soviet Union. Our two nations bear a tremendous responsibility for peace in a dangerous time—a responsibility that we don't take lightly. Earlier this year, we put forth serious and far-reaching proposals to reduce the levels of nuclear and conventional forces. I want to reconfirm that we will continue to pursue every avenue for progress in this effort. But we shouldn't delude ourselves. Peace is a product of strength, not of weakness—of facing reality and not believing in false hopes.

Today we honor American veterans—men and women who, by their courage and dedication, protected our freedom and independence. In the wake of events in the Soviet Union, we remain hopeful for a better relation. Conscious of our national interest and determined to remain a free people, I can think of no better day than Veterans Day to rededicate ourselves to peace and to do those things necessary to maintain the peace and to preserve our freedom.

Now, Jim [James R. Gerstenzang, Associated Press], I believe you——

Death of President Brezhnev

Q. Mr. President, who will be leading the U.S. delegation to Leonid Brezhnev's funeral? If you won't be going, how come? And also, aside from your personal hopes for peace, do you have reason to believe that the next coming months might see the new Soviet leadership flexing its muscle a bit and a period of increased tension coming about?

The President. Well, answering the last part first, no, I don't anticipate that as they make this transition. And we certainly can hope that there won't be anything of the kind.

But with regard to the service, we've had no direct, official word yet on anything about the service, although we are in communication directly with them. And it was just a plain case of looking at schedules and my own schedule calling for visits here by a head of state next week, and it was felt that it would be better for George to head that delegation. But it will be an appropriate and a very distinguished delegation.

Q. So, it will be the Vice President who will be——

The President. That what?

Q. It will be the Vice President then who will be heading the delegation.

The President. This is what we're considering now. No final decisions have been made, because, as I say, we're waiting to hear some word about the services.[2]

Q. If there is a period of tension, how would you respond?

The President. Well, we've had periods of tension before. And I think you just—you can't guess that in advance or what the answer would be, except that I think we must remember that our goal is and will remain a search for peace, and we would try to find the best way to achieve that. And, incidentally, I believe that we can continue that search without my attendance at the services.

Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]?

Gasoline Tax; Unemployment

Q. Mr. President, at your last news conference you said it would take a palace coup for you to approve a five-cent-a-gallon increase in gasoline—build highways and create jobs. Have you changed your mind? And I'd like to follow up, if I may.

The President. Well, Helen, I don't think that I said it with reference to that. I said

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[2] *On November 12, the White House announced that the delegation would consist of the Vice President, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, and U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Arthur A. Hartman.*

that on a general subject of tax increases, as such, it would take a palace coup.

Q. It was specifically—[*inaudible*].

The President. But on the thing that we're talking about, this particular subject is under discussion. But it was under discussion a year ago, and at that time I asked the Department of Transportation, Drew Lewis, the Secretary, to hold off certainly for another year because of the economic problems that we face.

I don't view this proposal as, let's say, a job-creating program, although, obviously, there would be jobs created by going forward with that effort. But what we're talking about here is, also—and we have used the term to try and make people understand what it would be—that if we do it, it would be a user fee. It would be dedicated to the rebuilding of our highways and bridges. This a problem that must be met sooner or later. I wish the economy were such that we didn't have to worry about it at all.

But it is still under discussion. No decision has been made. And if it is put into effect, it isn't anything that would in any way reduce the incentive features of our tax cuts, because the average individual's tax would only—for that purpose—would only go up about $30 a year.

Q. It sounds like you're leaning toward it. And while I'm on the subject, Mr. President, with 11.6 million people out of work, would you be willing to have some cutbacks in defense spending to help these people who are out of work?

The President. Well, Helen, we're doing a number of things to help the people that are out of work.

It is true that there are other voices that are being raised in the Congress who are suggesting that the answer is to go back to things that have been tried before in previous recessions, namely make-work job programs with the Government taking billions of dollars out of the private sector to spend on these projects. And no one has ever noticed or looked to see how many people might have lost employment over here because of the transfer of funds to those Government projects.

The truth is that over a 7-year period, which includes 1981, a year in which that budget was not ours—we inherited that—but through 1981 the Government has spent $66 billion on the kind of job programs that some of them are talking about now on the Hill. And that $66 billion got us nothing but an increase in unemployment. It did not resolve the problem. We can't resolve the problem and really do what is right for the unemployed unless we make the economy sound, expand the economy, and thus create the jobs that we must have.

One of our problems, if I may just point out—and then I'll quit lecturing—one of the problems is that 3 million of the unemployed are the result of that many new entrants into the work force over the last 2 years. And because of the stagnant economy, we did not create the 3 million new jobs for those new entrants into the work force. And this has got to be one of our great problems—is creating the jobs to keep up with that kind of expansion.

Well, Lesley [Lesley Stahl, CBS News], and then I'll——

U.S.-Soviet Relations

Q. Mr. President, the Polish Government announced that they're about to free Lech Walesa. And as you've mentioned, Mr. Brezhnev is dead, and a new Soviet leadership is coming into power. Is there any thought in your mind that this would be a good time for you to take some big step, even a symbolic step that would lead to the lessening of tensions between East and West? And are you thinking of taking any initiatives that would give the world a signal that you would like that to come about?

The President. We have been trying to do that in the area of quiet diplomacy, tried in the summit conference, tried in the NATO conference, of various things. We are prepared and ready—and they know that—about trying to have a better relation. But it's going to require some action, not just words. For 10 years détente was based on words from them and not any deeds to back those words up. And we need some action that they—it takes two to tango—that they want to tango also.

Q. But are you willing to take the first step at this stage, at this juncture?

The President. Well, there are some people that have said I took the first step

with lifting the grain embargo. Have we gotten anything for it?

Unemployment

Q. After the last set of unemployment figures came out, your spokesmen said that there would be an improvement in the situation in the near future. Do you foresee the unemployment situation becoming worse before it gets better, or should we look for an improvement next month?

The President. The unemployment, as I've said so many times before and as we all know, is the last of the indicators that comes up as you're coming out of a recession, when you're in that period of transition. But also if you look back at history, you find that in that same period it is very volatile. It could possibly go up some more; it could go the other way or could stay level. It isn't a sound indicator to look at that and say, which way is the economy going?

But we believe that what we're doing is the only course that can stimulate the economy. And I think we've seen evidences of that in the marketplace. We have just received word that in September the applications for FHA home mortgages, single dwellings, has gone up to a point that is higher than it has been for the last several years—in the last 4, at least. The sale of homes in October of new homes, already built, was way above the normal level for the month of October. And you can find other things: Automobile sales last month increased 3.9 percent.

So we think we're on the right course. But this doesn't mean that we don't do some of the things, such as our job-training program to try and solve that problem of the increasing people in the work force, which will train a million people a year; the program for export trading companies that we have passed. They estimate that for every billion dollars of exports that it's about 40,000 jobs in our country. We're pursuing that. We're still trying to get action—and we've been trying for about a year—on the enterprise zone proposals.

But we're doing those things that we think are proper. We're not going to go down the dead-end street that just leaves us set up for another recession.

Yeah, Lou [Lou Cannon, Washington Post].

Defense Spending

Q. Mr. President, if I can return to the defense budget question, a number of Republicans, not just those who want to return to policies of the past, have suggested that in the spending cuts that are necessary in this next budget, that it would be good if the Pentagon also participated in this. And some have even said that in the long run the defense budget would be better if the economy is healthier. Have you ruled out the possibility that you would modify in any way your call for an increased defense budget, maybe just for this 1 year, when the economy is not what you'd like it to be?

The President. Well, Lou, it isn't the kind of a budget that you can do it for just 1 year. There is weapons systems and so forth, are things that have to go on down the line. You don't just call up a supplier and get a delivery on what it is you want to buy, or call him and say, send it next month. And you've got to remember that a great share of the defense budget is for humanity. It is for the men and women in the Armed Forces, the pay scale that is now approaching some reasonable level.

But we're looking at everything, and we're not prepared to give any indications yet of what we're looking at. I would have to say that, yes, we're looking, if there are savings that can be made without delaying or setting back what we think is the improvement we must have if we're going to close that window of vulnerability that we inherited. We can't do that. The first and primary function of the Federal Government is the national security.

Chris [Chris Wallace, NBC News]?

Israel

Q. Mr. President, Israel continues to ignore your call for a freeze of settlements on the West Bank. How damaging is Israel's ignoring of that freeze to the peace process, and what are you prepared to do about it?

The President. Well, Prime Minister Begin is coming here, and I'm sure that he and I will have some talks on that, as well as other subjects. We do think that it is a hindrance to what we're trying to accomplish in the peace movement.

Obviously the solution to the Middle East must be what we outlined earlier, and that is to bring the Arab States and Arab leaders and the Israelis together at a negotiating table to resolve the differences between them. And that begins with them recognizing Israel's right to exist as a nation.

So, I am still optimistic, and that's why Phil Habib is going back there.

Now—wait——

Q. If I may follow up. Are you prepared to do more than just talk with Prime Minister Begin? Are you prepared to consider any sanctions to force a change in Israeli policy?

The President. Well, I don't think that it would be good diplomacy to be threatening or anything, and I don't believe that's necessary. I think that all of us realize that peace is the ultimate goal there.

Sam [Sam Donaldson, ABC News]?

Social Security

Q. Mr. President, your Social Security Commission is to report by the end of the year. But Senator Dole says that the Democrats ought to come forward with a program to repair the social security system before the Commission reports, or he fears the Democrats just won't support it. Now, do you support Senator Dole's call in that respect?

The President. Well, let me just say without whether I support it or not, I can understand the Senator doing that in view of the experience we've had with others laying back and then offering no proposal to solve a problem. If you will recall a little history, a year ago when we talked about the threat to social security solvency, they claimed there was no such threat. But we said at the time it could not get through July of 1983 without having its house put in order. They denied that. Now they are admitting it can't get through July of 1983.

Q. But, sir, what about my question? Do you support Senator Dole's call?

The President. I said that I wasn't going to comment as to whether I support it or not. I said I could understand why he would say that.

I do feel this. The answer to this problem is so serious, the solvency of social security, that it is time that those who have frightened the senior citizens of this country the way they have, quit frightening them, because I know of no one—and especially me—who is going to support any program for restoring fiscal solvency that reduces the checks below the level that the present beneficiaries are getting. And these people, poor people, have been frightened to death by charges that there were some of us out there that were trying to take this away from them. And we're not.

Now, I don't want to get into whether we should do it or not, but what he is saying is what has to happen. It is time for the leadership of both of us, both sides of the aisle, to come together with the knowledge that we've got to sit down around a table and work out a solution to this problem.

Q. But, sir, excuse me, but if you don't want to answer my question, I understand, but may I try another one then? If you don't want to reduce the benefits, the only other way is to raise taxes or to remove from the rolls some number of people in the future who might otherwise be on it. What course do you prefer?

The President. Oh, Sam, there are a number of opportunities that go back that—and a long way and that can go back to people that are presently paying in and are a long way from collecting. There are a number of opportunities.

As for taxes on social security, I think it's time the American people knew that for the next 8 years, beginning in 1983, there is going to be a tax increase every year in social security tax. Five of the 8 years, it will simply be for part of the wage earners, because their tax increase will come from the increase in the amount of salary or wage that is being taxed. But 3 of those 8 years will also be in addition to that—an increase in the rates.

I don't think that there's very much more room. More people working for a living today are paying a higher social security tax than they are income tax—more people than there are the other way.

Kathy [Kathy Lewis, Houston Post]?

Gasoline Tax

Q. Mr. President, back on the gasoline tax. Secretary Lewis briefed you yesterday. Can you at least tell us what you see as some of the pros and cons of that propos-

al—particularly the mass transit aspect? And can you make it equitable for all States, or will some States bear an unfair burden of that tax?

The President. Well, again, as I indicated earlier, you'll have to wait on that one, because that one was just presented yesterday. No decision has been made. It is under consultation and deep thought by all of us, and we are faced with the need, both at the local and State level and for our own interstate—the Federal highway system. And the program that has been proposed deals with both those problems.

But you'll just have to wait and see if we make a—what decision we make.

Joe [Joseph H. Ewalt, RKO Radio Network]?

U.S.-Soviet Relations

Q. Sir, you like to describe yourself as an optimist, a man who sees opportunities instead of problems. And in that light I'd like to hear what you think are the opportunities that the United States now has with the death of President Brezhnev?

The President. Well, I don't think that the death of President Brezhnev is a factor in this—of what opportunities we might have.

I have felt for a long time that we have an opportunity, because while the entire world, including the Soviet Union and ourselves, is involved in a deep recession and deep economic problems—all of us—it would seem to me that out of those troubles, that might be a time where, in a cooperative sense, we could find out that we'll all be far better off if we decide to get along with each other, instead of one pursuing an aggressive policy and the other one resisting that and so forth.

So, I am optimistic that—and would have been without his death today—continue to be optimistic that we can get together.

Yes, Bob?

Q. Mr. President——

The President. No—Bob Ellison [Sheridan Broadcasting].

Employment Programs

Q. Mr. President, in view of your earlier statements about jobs and employment, will you firmly oppose the jobs bills coming down from Capitol Hill, or are there certain guidelines or criteria under which you will support them?

The President. The guideline and criteria for anything that is proposed is going to be, does it further or does it delay the improvement of the economy?

Now, nothing has come down from the Hill. There's only been talk that you have repeated on the air or that you've written in the press about what they're talking about up there.

I will say that several proposals I've heard sound exactly like the kind of job programs that I was criticizing a little while ago, in which they're simply going to take billions of dollars for the creation of temporary work without realizing that that would be a drag on the economy and would slow down our effort to really restore legitimate employment.

Now, Bob Kittle [U.S. News & World Report].

Nuclear Arms Freeze Initiatives

Q. Mr. President, you've said recently that you believe a number of sincere Americans who support a nuclear arms freeze are being manipulated by those who want the weakening of America. Could you elaborate on this for us? Do you have any evidence of foreign involvement in the U.S. peace movement?

The President. Yes, there is plenty of evidence. It's even been published by some of your fraternity. There was no question but that the Soviet Union saw an advantage in a peace movement built around the idea of a nuclear freeze, since they are out ahead. And I want to emphasize again that the overwhelming majority of the people involved in that, I am sure, are sincere and well intentioned and, as a matter of fact, are saying the same thing I'm saying. And that is, we must have a reduction of those nuclear weapons, and that's what we're trying to negotiate now in Geneva. But to put the freeze first and then believe that we have not weakened our case for getting a reduction, when the other side is so far ahead, doesn't make sense.

But, yes, there has been in the organization of some of the big demonstrations, the one in New York and so forth, there is no question about foreign agents that were

sent to help instigate and help create and keep such a movement going.

Q. Is that the extent of the involvement as you know it, or has there been money involved, or are there other ways that the Soviet involvement has manifested itself?

The President. I can't go beyond what I've done, because I don't discuss intelligence matters, and that's what I would be getting into.

Now——

Weapons Programs

Q. Mr. President, evidence mounts that key weapons in your $400 billion weapons procurement buildup are in trouble. Navy testers say that the F–18, on which you'd spend 40 billion, is too heavy for its major mission. Your closest military science adviser says the latest basing plan for the MX won't fool the Soviets. The Pershing missile, on which NATO defense would depend, literally can't get off the ground. The antitank weapon the Army wants to buy seems to be ineffective against modern Soviet tanks. The Maverick missile can't find its targets. [*Laughter*]

I wonder whether in light of all these failures you have any reason to wonder whether a $400 billion arms buildup is money well spent.

The President. Well, it isn't 400 billion in any single year that I know of. That's exaggerating. I've read also the same articles, also, and having access to information closer to the source, I don't believe those things about the weaponry.

Obviously in any new weapon system there are problems and there are bugs that have to be worked out. But I have faith in our technology and the level of that technology, and I know that we have been markedly increasing our defensive capability with what we're doing. And as I say, some of my sources I can't reveal.

Arms Control Initiatives

Q. Mr. President, as you may recall, last June in Berlin you talked about the danger of accidental nuclear war and put forward the idea that this might be a new initiative that the administration could consider in the arms control field. I wonder whether in your planning for next year you have some arms control initiatives in the works.

The President. Well, all of the these things are in the works, and that's why we have three teams negotiating—one on the matter of conventional arms, one on the matter of strategic missiles, and the other on the matter of the INF [Intermediate-range Nuclear Force], the zero option that I announced a year ago. But I tell you what I'd rather ask you to do and wait for is in the very near future I am going to be speaking in a major address on that entire subject.

Jerry [Gerald M. Boyd, St. Louis Post-Dispatch]?

U.S. Forces in Lebanon

Q. Yes, sir. Thank you, Mr. President. You said in September that you could not determine how long American marines would remain in Lebanon. But since that was 6 weeks ago, don't you think it's time to give the American public an indication of how long they'll be there?

The President. Jerry. I wish I could. This is one of the reasons why Phil Habib is going back over there, take charge of what's going on.

The plan as proposed is one that requires, of course, the ability of the new administration in Lebanon to stabilize and to be able to take charge of its own borders. This calls for, as quickly as possible, also, the removal of all foreign forces from that soil. And that's why our multinational force is there.

I can't give you a close-out date on that. But I can tell you that we're trying to push as fast as we can on the two things that must happen. And that is the ability of the Lebanese Government to heal the wounds and bring their people together and have control. But also it hinges on getting the three foreign factions—the PLO, the Syrians, and the Israelis—out of Lebanon. And we are pushing on that as fast as we can.

Q. As a followup——

The President. Yes.

Q. If I could follow that, is there any reason to believe the troops might be home for Christmas?

The President. I just can't speculate on that. I can't tell you. But I do know this: We think our plan is working. Whether it's working as fast as we'd like or not remains to be seen.

But I think the important thing is that that force, that multinational force is there in the name of helping bring about peace. And I think the most important thing is to see that that job is done, and I believe they understand that.

Israel

Q. Mr. President, I'd like to try it again on Israel and possible sanctions. Is it possible that the United States might cut back on aid to Israel in direct proportion to the cost to that country of establishing new settlements on the West Bank, all this as a means of achieving the freeze that you're seeking?

The President. To answer that question one way or the other, I don't think would be helpful in the situation that we're in today, where we have made so much progress with the Arab States, the unusual, the unique thing of the representatives of the Arab League being here to meet with me as they were just some days ago; the need now for Israel to itself recognize that they too must play a part in making it possible for negotiations; the part that must be played and recognized and that one of President Gemayel's problems now is reconciling Muslim groups within his own country. I don't think to start talking about whether I should or should not make threats of some kind or other is going to be fruitful at all.

Q. [*Inaudible*]—got a request here for some factual information. Is it true that the Begin government now is spending about a hundred million dollars a year to subsidize settlements on the West Bank?

The President. I don't know that figure. I imagine I could find that out very easily.

Yes.

Thanksgiving

Q. Mr. President, in 2 weeks the United States will celebrate Thanksgiving. Given the passing of Brezhnev, inevitably there are comparisons between the two systems. Could you take just a minute to tell Americans why at this time they especially should be thankful for their blessings and give a comparison of the two systems?

The President. Yes, because I think the comparison is so obvious, and you don't even have to use our own country. Turn to some of the newer and the developing countries, and those that have chosen our way—the free way, free trade, democracy—are so far ahead in standard of living and the happiness of their people than the others that have chosen the other, the controlled, the authoritarian way—and I think here is—Lincoln said it then, and it's truer even today, this is the last best hope of man on Earth.

We are freer than any other people; we have achieved more than any other people. And if you looked around this room—I thought the other day, when we had all those representatives from all over the world, all of those representatives in this room, who were here to look at our election, to learn how they could spread the word about that kind of freedom in their own countries and in other countries on the other continents, I thought that we could have a meeting of Americans in this room, and the ethnic heritage of the Americans in this room would be as diverse, and there would be as many represented as there were in those hundreds of people who have come from foreign lands here today. And here we all live together proudly as Americans, in spite of that difference in birth. There just isn't any comparison with what we have and what we have to be thankful for.

Yes, Ralph—no.

Administrator of Veterans Affairs

Q. On this Veterans Day, will you tell us if you are going to name Harry Walters as the new Veterans Administrator? Second, if you are, what has delayed the announcement? And third, did your staff mess up in obtaining the necessary congressional clearance on the nomination?

The President. [*Laughing*] I don't think we messed up on anything at all. But I am not prepared to announce who is going to be the designee at this time. That will be announced properly in the proper time.

Now, Ralph [Ralph Harris, Reuters], because I did call on you.

Soviet Pipeline Sanctions

Q. Okay, sir. Mr. President, are you close to an agreement with West European countries on a East-West trade policy that will

enable you to lift the sanctions on the Soviet natural gas pipeline?

The President. Well, we are in negotiations and have been for some time on the East-West matter with our allies. And we are, at last, making what I think is sizable progress.

I have nothing to announce as to any definition of that at the moment, but we've made progress. We started this long before there were sanctions. We started at Ottawa last year. We tried again in Europe in the two meetings there—in the summit meetings. We have continued. We had a team negotiating over there. We finally put the sanctions in effect. But we're discussing that relationship—or that arrangement with our partners without the sanctions playing any part in it.

Our decision on the sanctions will be based on when we feel they've served their purpose and when we feel that there could be a better situation without them.

Ms. Thomas. Thank you.

Note: *The President's 14th news conference began at 8 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. It was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.*

National Family Week, 1982

Remarks on Signing Proclamation 4999. November 12, 1982

Thank you very much, and good morning. Today I'm signing National Family Week proclamation. This proclamation mandates that the new Congress and I will be one big happy family. [*Laughter*] I hope there's a place on that for Tip to sign. [*Laughter*]

No, the real purpose of National Family Week, which runs from November 21st to November 27th, 1982, is to recognize the central importance of the family in American life and to honor the most fundamental unit of our society, the unit that gives us a sense of belonging in life.

As President I've often talked of the need to reaffirm the faith and the principles that made America great, and the family is basic to our Nation's inner spirit. The family is our school of conscience, of service, of democracy, of love, of all things that we as a people esteem and treasure. Our basic values determine how well our republic holds together, whether it transmits to new generations sources of its inspiration and strength.

Someone once said there are only two lasting bequests that we can hope to give our children. One of them is roots, and the other is wings. Well, the family can help to provide to both—the security of roots, the inspiration of wings. And this administration has tried hard to encourage both.

Our goals are plain. Where families are threatened, we seek to lessen those threats. Where families lack opportunities, we seek to provide them. And as Thanksgiving nears and we count our blessings, the family should be held chief among them.

And speaking of blessings, Nancy is here. She's just accepted the honorary chairmanship of the first annual Great American Family Awards program, which will honor families across the Nation who are involved in their communities.

And now, before I talk on too long and National Family Week has come and gone, I think I'll sit down and sign the proclamation.

Note: *The President spoke at 10:49 a.m. at the signing ceremony in the State Dining Room at the White House.*

National Family Week, 1982

Proclamation 4999. November 12, 1982

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The family has always been the cornerstone of American society. Our families nurture, preserve and pass on to each succeeding generation the values we share and cherish, values that are the foundation for our freedoms. In the family we learn our first lessons of God and man, love and discipline, rights and responsibilities, human dignity and human frailty.

Our families give us daily examples of these lessons being put into practice. In raising and instructing our children; in providing personal and compassionate care for the elderly; in bringing the handicapped into the mainstream of community life; in maintaining the spiritual strength of religious commitment among our people—in these and other ways, America's families make immeasurable contributions to America's well-being.

Today, more than ever, it is essential that these contributions not be taken for granted and that each of us remember that the strength of our families is vital to the strength of our Nation. Recognizing that the family is a national heritage and resource, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 190, has requested that the week of November 21 through 27, 1982, be designated as National Family Week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 21 through 27, 1982, as National Family Week. I applaud the countless mothers and fathers who have committed their lives to supporting families, whether by working in the marketplace to provide financial support or by working in the home to raise children. I also applaud those who, through adoption and foster care, have gone the extra mile to provide families for those who otherwise would have none.

I invite the Governors of the several States, the chief officials of local governments and all our citizens to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. During a week in which we will also observe Thanksgiving Day, I especially invite all Americans to give thanks for the family relationships with which we have been blessed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of Nov., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

Ronald Reagan

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:44 p.m., November 12, 1982*]

National Council on the Arts

Nomination of C. Douglas Dillon To Be a Member. November 12, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate C. Douglas Dillon to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 1988. He would succeed Franklin J. Schaffner.

Mr. Dillon presently serves as chairman of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is chairman of the United States and Foreign Securities Corp. and a Director of Dillon, Read & Co., Inc. He served as Secretary of the Treasury in 1961–1965; as Under Secretary of State in 1959–1961; Under Secretary for Economic Affairs in 1957–1959; and Ambassador to France in 1953–1957. He has served as vice chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations, chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, president of the board of overseers of Harvard University, and chairman of the Brookings Institution.

He graduated from Harvard University (A.B., 1931). He has two children and resides in Far Hills, N.J. He was born August 21, 1909.

National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board

Appointment of Three Members. November 12, 1982

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board of the Smithsonian Institution for terms expiring April 9, 1988:

Harry W. Brooks, Jr., would succeed William I. Greener, Jr. He is executive vice president and chairman of the horticulture group of AMFAC, Inc. He served in the United States Army in 1947–1976, retiring as a major gener-

al. He has three children and resides in San Francisco, Calif. He was born May 17, 1928.

Mylio S. Kraja would succeed William H. Perkins, Jr. He is executive director of the American Legion's Washington office. He is a Navy veteran of World War II. He is married, has two children, and resides in Springfield, Va. He was born July 24, 1920.

George William Pirtle, Jr., would succeed James M. Stone, Sr. He is in the private practice of medicine in Euless, Tex. He served in the United States Air Force in 1955–1957. He is married, has seven children, and resides in Bedford, Tex. He was born August 29, 1929.

Youth Volunteer Conference

Remarks at a White House Reception for Participants in the Conference.
November 12, 1982.

The President. Well, thank you and welcome you to the White House. I can think of no one that I would rather visit here with than you.

Young Americans are already doing so much to make this country a better place to live. Seeing all of you here today certainly disproves the old army myth, "never volunteer." [*Laughter*]

I hope you feel comfortable here. This is your house as much as mine. It's our national home. This white mansion and the gleaming marble monuments that we have in the city here represent the ideals of generations of young people before you. If you're inspired by the great marble monuments of Washington and identify with the passion behind the inscriptions, well, that's as it should be. Those monuments, this city, and this country are dedicated to you in a belief that you'll reach for the stars and lift mankind to even greater heights.

Every generation sees farther than the previous generation because it stands on the shoulders of those who went before. Seeing you today and knowing of the energy and dedication you bring to the American volunteer spirit, I know our Nation will only become stronger and greater when you are leading us.

Most of you are members of the national volunteer organizations, I understand, and I'm sure you understand the importance of helping others in these difficult times. But you may not be aware that volunteering is an old American tradition. We've always been a country of neighbors dependent on one another. A strong, cooperative community spirit is the heart and soul of our democracy and the key to our quality of life. Your efforts at this national youth volunteer meeting and the projects that you will tackle afterward have a great potential for enriching that American spirit.

I sat here at dinner one night, in one of the state dinners, and had someone from another country, which I won't name. I was talking about something to do with our voluntarism program bill, and this person said, "Well, yes, you can here in America." And I was kind of curious, and then what she was frankly admitting was that not in very many places in the world but this one do we have that spirit where we get together and do something voluntarily and have those kind of programs.

By improving the recruitment and recognition of youth volunteers, you could greatly increase their impact on community welfare. With better communication and cooperation, you could bring about even greater and more dramatic results. My challenge to you young people here today is to return to your hometowns with a special mission—initiate a collaborative program similar to the Washington, D.C., Youth Volunteer Fair and then keep me informed of how you do. If we can start those fairs in cities and towns across America, the momentum of youth building a better tomorrow will inspire all our citizens to join in the renewal.

There's an old Irish proverb that says, "Praise youth, and it will prosper." Well, my praise for you today comes from my heart, and I hope it will encourage you to work even harder for even greater goals.

Now, I hope that praise and recognition for all our young volunteers will be a by-product of this meeting. But more than anything, I hope to encourage your ideals and dreams so they'll grow with you and America will prosper. And when we're congratulating our younger volunteers, we musn't forget the adults who have guided you and guided this young people project into an active leadership role.

Many of these exceptional adults are with us today, and they're pretty easily identified. [*Laughter*] But I would like to give special thanks to Frank Pace and Bill Bricker, the members of the Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, who have devoted so much time and energy on behalf of you young volunteers. And Bill Verity [1] tells me that voluntarism is being successfully promoted across the country from youth to senior citizens, and you're all proof of that. And to help tell the story to the policymakers, I understand the Private Sector Initiatives Task Force has produced a publication entitled "Volunteers—A Valuable Resource," which I look forward to reading.

Now, I know that many of you young people have written letters to me about your volunteer experiences, and the Task Force has shared some of those comments with me. I'd like to read a couple of them.

Karen Edwards, member of the Jamestown Girls Club in Jamestown, New York, wrote, "The satisfaction I receive from my volunteering far exceeds the amount of my weekly paycheck from my job at Super-Duper Markets. The satisfaction that I receive as a volunteer is simply seeing the joy in the girls' faces when I'm there for them to reach out to me."

And Sidney Ridley, member of the YMCA in Nashville, Tennessee, wrote, "Earlier this year I participated in the Love Run for multiple sclerosis, and I enjoyed doing this very much, because the idea behind this cause was so very close to me and my family because of my mother's illness. I ran 104 miles and was able to collect about $32 for this very worthy cause. Working with other underprivileged kids has been a most rewarding experience, and I feel that if I'm of any help to them, which I feel I am, I will have served to help my country and the world."

You know, I have to tell you just a little—and briefly as I can—a little, poignant story of the opposite way. And it made me think that maybe we ought to have billboards of this kind up all over the country. It was one of those nights in California in the storm season, and down at Newport Beach the homes along the beach there were being destroyed, washed away by the high tides and the waves that were breaking against them. And the TV stations from the community were down there getting this, and it was 2 o'clock in the morning. I was still watching TV, because they were getting this, and you were seeing damage that was being done, but you were seeing the volunteers working throughout the night to sandbag these homes and try to save them.

And at one point, 2 o'clock in the morning—and it gets cold in California at night—California's the only place in the world where you can fall asleep under a rosebush in full bloom and freeze to death—[*laughter*]—and this lad was still in his swimming trunks. And he was wet, and he was cold and had to be tired, and he was still lugging sandbags. And one of the commentators caught him, got him in front of the camera. Did he live in one of these houses? No, he didn't live there at the beach. And finally the question came, well, why, why was he doing this? And the answer was so poignant—and you've already found the answer and supplied it. He said, "Well"—he stopped for a second, "Well," he said, "I guess it's the first time any of us ever felt we were needed." Well, you are needed, and there's no limit to what you can do.

I thank you for coming here today, for lifting my spirits. And I'm sure my spirits will be lifted even more after I read the additional letters from the volunteers, which I understand you have for me today. I thank you for the work that you've done, the work that you're going to do. I wish you good luck, and God bless you.

And now I bet at one time in your life you've said, "If I could only ask him a question, I'd like to know . . . ." And I don't have too much time, because I understand we're going out there and I'm going to have a chance to meet each one of you individually. But, you have——

Q. Mr. President?

The President. What?

Q. Mr. President, on behalf of the Youth Volunteers, we're presenting you with letters and thoughts on the importance of volunteerism.

The President. Thank you very much. And I guarantee you—and people on my

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[1] *Chairman of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives.*

staff know this is true—I'll read them—every one. I thank you very much for this.

And now if we do for a few minutes have a little time and someone wants to ask a question. You do? Fire away.

Q. I'm Angela Williams from Nashville, Tennessee, and in every respect follow your administration around from the previous ones that I've seen. And I just want to know how we as volunteers can carry out this dignity into America and enable it to spread?

The President. Now, carry out——

Q. Carry the dignity of your administration out and enable it to spread in our volunteer work?

The President. Well, I thank you very much for saying that we have a dignity to do that. [*Laughter*] But I think it is carrying on what you do, because that is one of the characteristics that I believe in and believe this country has and that we were in danger and have been in danger of losing, is drifting into a belief that, well, government would do it all, that we didn't need to do things voluntarily. And if you carry on with that, and as far as dignity's concerned, that goes with what we have the most of of any country in the world, it is the dignity of individual freedom, the dignity of the individual that he is supreme.

You know, I've read a lot of constitutions. I guess every country's got a constitution. I've read the Soviet Constitution. I don't think they have. But I have. [*Laughter*] And there's a difference. Maybe this isn't true of all of them. But let me just tell you one great difference that spells out just what you are talking about and which goes with the dignity of being free.

Almost all of the constitutions—or all of them that I've seen—of other countries say, here are the things that the government allows the people to do. And our Constitution says, we the people will allow the Government to do the following things. Our Constitution is our bill of particulars that says to the Government, these are the only things you can do. And if they aren't in here, you can't do them. And it's a very unique thing. And we should always remember it.

Someone else? Oh, there, and then I'll come back here.

Q. Mr. President, my name is Patrick O'Donnell. I'm a Red Cross volunteer from New York. I was wondering if you could give us just one message for all of us here to bring back to our communities to help us promote volunteerism—just one short, simple message.

The President. Oh, my. [*Laughter*] I was trying to do that in so many pages here. [*Laughter*]

Well, yes. It is that these volunteer efforts can do it so much more efficiently—the things that you're doing—so much more effectively than government can, that it isn't a case of waiting for government to do it. But take a look at the neighborhood, the community, the thing that needs doing, and then find out how you can enlist people to do this.

More than a hundred years ago, a Frenchman visited this country. And when he went home, he wrote to his fellow Frenchmen about what he had seen here. And he said that the thing that he noticed was—he said, "You know, in America someone sees a problem that needs solving. And they cross the street and talk to a neighbor about it. And the first thing you know, a committee is formed." And he said, "Finally, the problem is being solved." And he said, "You won't believe this. But not a single bureaucrat had anything to do with it." [*Laughter*]

You take that one home.

Yes, and then I'll come to you. Yes? I'll come straight across.

Q. My name is Orlando Vega. I'm from Denver, Colorado, with the Boys Clubs of Denver. And I was wondering—we've been talking about volunteerism and everything like this. But I want to know exactly what have you done in terms of volunteer work over your life. And I was wondering what exactly has it meant, personally, to you.

The President. Well, as far back as I go—[*laughter*]—it's a varied experience. And when I was in Hollywood and in the motion picture industry, I was an officer and a member of our guild, the Screen Actors Guild, for some 25 years and 6 times its president. And, unlike a lot of union officers, in our guild, you served for free. It was a volunteer effort.

But I've also, been connected with many of the worthwhile and the charitable efforts. And, frankly, I think, also, the job I've got right now is a kind of a volunteer job. [*Laughter*] But the reward for it—but then I was raised to believe in the principle of tithing, and believe in giving of yourself, as well as whatever material resources you have. And I think it was summed up better than I can say it by a man who spent his entire life with the Salvation Army. He said, "Life begins when you begin to serve." And I think that I believe that, and believe it has for me.

Mr. Moorhead.[2] Mr. President, last question; and then we have to volunteer to take some pictures. [*Laughter*]

The President. Oh.

Q. Mr. President, I am Donnette Silva from the Future Business Leaders of America in Fresno, California. And I know that you have a lot of goals and dreams for our country. Is there one goal that we, as youth volunteers, can help you accomplish?

The President. Yes; and it is in this very overall thing. Oh, there are lots of goals and things that, I mean, are part of my job that we have to get done. We have to restore the economy. We've got to solve this tragic problem of the extensive unemployment in our land. But I think the real goal is summed up in getting back to the very thing that Bill Verity is heading up for us, as a volunteer himself, this private initiative thing, where we find all the areas that are out there and the things that can be done, and that don't call for a gigantic bureaucracy or a government program, because those, somehow—there isn't the heart in it, done that way, that there is when it is neighbor-to-neighbor. And to see America seek out and solve these problems for itself—if we could get back to that, I would feel that I had accomplished a great deal if we had that in our country.

We once had it. When I was your age and younger, growing up, the things that we heard about—when World War I ended, we went to the aid of the stricken countries, both enemies and friends. And a man named Hoover headed that commission up as a citizen volunteer, and it was a volunteer effort. We fed the hungry of the world. When the great earthquake destroyed Tokyo, again, it was America to the rescue and it wasn't done by a government program. It was done by volunteers.

When I was a young man as a sports announcer in radio, just starting, I remember doing, I guess, what must have been the first—it wasn't a telethon then; it was a radiothon—all night at our radio station out in Iowa, because in Ohio the floods had done such damage. And we were raising money, and it was the volunteers who came in and a volunteer effort for restoring what had been done there.

The feeding of the hungry and the famines in India and other places in the world—again, it was the volunteers, and it was a volunteer movement that just sprung from the grassroots of America. We just assumed it was our obligation to move and do something for those others.

And if we could remember one thing: When World War II ended and it looked like maybe we could have been falling into another Dark Ages, Pope Pius XII in Rome said, "God has placed the fate of an afflicted mankind in the hands of America, and America is known and is capable of great and generous deeds." In fact, he said we had a genius for those deeds. Well, by this time we were beginning to do it kind of governmentwise with the Marshall plan and so forth.

But let's keep that spirit alive of what that lady told me here at that dinner, that we are the most generous people on Earth, and we must never lose that.

I know I've taken too much time. And I have to go down the hall, and then you're going to come down the hall, and we're going to have our pictures taken.

Thank you very much.

Note: *The President spoke at 3 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.*

[2] *J. Upshur Moorhead, Special Assistant to the President and White House Coordinator for the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives.*

Commission on Presidential Scholars

Appointment of Brustuen H. Lien as a Member. November 12, 1982

The President today announced his intention to appoint Brustuen H. Lien to be a member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars. This is a new position.

Mr. Lien is board chairman of Pete Lien & Sons, Inc., and executive committee chairman of Lien Industries, Inc. He is also owner of KFML-Radio Denver Corp. He graduated from the University of Wyoming (B.S., 1953). He is married and resides in Rapid City, S. Dak. He was born April 7, 1927.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

November 6

The President attended a luncheon in the Residence for Republican National Committee regional chairmen. Other participants in the luncheon included Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, Richard S. Williamson, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs, Richard Richards, Chairman, Betty Heitman, Vice Chairman, and Roger Moore, general counsel, the Republican National Committee.

November 7

The President met at the White House with Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

The President and Mrs. Reagan attended a concert given by 20-year-old pianist Ken Noda in the East Room at the White House. The concert began the second season of the "In Performance at the White House" series, which features renowned masters and promising young musicians. Violinist Itzak Perlman is the master of ceremonies for this season's four-concert series. The concert was taped for later broadcast by the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS).

November 8

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—a group of his advisers for a budget review session;

—General Bernard W. Rogers, U.S. Army, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe;

—the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade.

The White House announced that at the request of the Government of Israel and Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, President Navon's planned meeting with President Reagan on November 23 has been rescheduled for January 5, 1983.

The White House announced that the President has invited King Hussein I of Jordan to make a working visit to Washington. The King has accepted the invitation and will meet with the President at the White House on December 21.

November 9

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—a group of his advisers for a budget review session;

—Vice President George Bush, for a luncheon meeting to discuss the Vice President's upcoming 7-nation tour of Africa and visit to Bermuda;

—a group of his advisers for a second budget review session;

—the National Security Council.

The White House announced that the President has invited Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria to make a working visit to Washington. Chancellor Kreisky has accepted the invitation for a date to be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments.

November 10

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs;

—the Cabinet Council on Human Resources;

—Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon;

—Everett Grindstaff, president of Lions International, to discuss international efforts by the organization to combat drug abuse;

—Joan M. Clark, Director General of the Foreign Service, and Rozanne L. Ridgway, U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Germany;

—Representative Robert H. Michel, minority leader of the House of Representatives, to discuss the congressional agenda.

The President announced his intention to designate Al Cardenas as Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business Ownership. Mr. Cardenas has served as a member of the Committee since February 6, 1982.

In the evening, the President went to the Washington Cathedral, where he attended a portion of a ceremony honoring Vietnam veterans.

November 11

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—a group of his advisers for a budget review session.

November 12

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali of Egypt;

—a group of his advisers for a budget review session.

The President requested the Congress to provide $5.3 million to Radio Martí to begin radio broadcasting to the people of Cuba in 1983; $30 million for the Department of the Treasury to continue and expand Operation Exodus (Operation Exodus aims at preventing the illegal export of high technology material); and $495 thousand for the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance to enable the Commission to complete its work by July 1, 1983. The President also transmitted changes in the method of financing some military assistance programs which would result in a technical reduction of $339.5 million in the 1983 request for appropriations, and a reappropriation of $120 million from 1982 to 1983 to enable the Department of Defense to proceed with the planned multiyear procurement of two KC–10 tanker aircraft. The President also transmitted a request by the legislative branch to increase 1983 appropriations by $36.1 million. By law, legislative branch requests are transmitted without change.

Nominations Submitted to the Senate

Note: *No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.*

Checklist of White House Press Releases

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary which are not included in this issue.

Released November 6

Transcript:
Question-and-answer session with reporters following the President's meeting with national and regional chairmen of the Republican National Committee—by Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, and Richard Richards, Chairman of the Republican National Committee

Released November 9

Transcript:
Press briefing on the Vice President's visit to seven African nations and Bermuda—by Vice President George Bush and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester A. Crocker

Checklist—Continued
Released November 10

Announcement:
Recess appointment of Mastin Gentry White as a Judge of the United States Claims Court

Released November 11

Fact sheet:
Presidential Citizens Medal

Transcript:
Press briefing following his meeting with the President to discuss the situation in the Middle East—by Ambassador Philip C. Habib, the President's Special Representative for the Middle East

Released November 12

Announcement:
Nomination of Peter K. Nunez to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of California

Checklist—Continued
Released November 12—Continued

Excerpts:
Remarks to be delivered at the American College of Surgeons commemorative ceremony in memory of Dr. Loyal Davis, in Chicago, on November 13—by Dr. John Brewer, past regent of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Harold Method, associate editor of "Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics," and Dr. Daniel Ruge, Physician to the President, and an excerpt from the commemorative ceremony program

Acts Approved by the President

Note: *No acts approved by the President were received by the Office of the Federal Register during the period covered by this issue.*

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